



Middlebury Register.

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E. H. THORP, Editor and Manager.

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After this date papers will not be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, unless notice is given at the time of subscription or before the subscription expires. Unless such notice is given the paper will be continued to responsible persons till they re-arrange. This seems the best plan, and will be adhered to in the conduct of this paper hereafter.

Job printing of every variety at the lowest prices consistent with good work and quality of stock.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1886.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor, **EBENEZER J. ORMSBEE** of Brandon.
For Lieutenant Governor, **LEVI K. FULLER** of Brattleboro.
For Treasurer, **WM. H. DE BOIS** of Randolph.
For Secretary of State, **CHARLES W. PORTER** of Montpelier.
For Auditor of Accounts, **E. HENRY POWELL** of Richford.
For Member of Congress, **HON. JOHN W. STEWART** of Middlebury.
ADDITION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
For Senators, **DORASTUS W. NASH** of New Haven, **ALBERT E. STANLEY** of Leicester.
For Assistant Judges, **WM. S. WRIGHT** of Waltham, **MYRON PLATT** of Shoreham.
For State's Attorney, **CHAS. M. WILDS** of Middlebury.
For Sheriff, **HOWARD CLARK** of Lincoln.
For High Judge, **H. B. RIPLEY** of Ripton.
For Judges of Probate, **LYMAN E. KNAPP** for Addison District, **JOHN D. SMITH** for New Haven District.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK has moved on Saratoga with a view to closing up the gambling places that have long been one of the prominent features of that resort. As these establishments are the great sources of income and the chief attraction to not a few of the visitors, he naturally meets with a lively opposition.

The national Grand Army encampment at San Francisco discussed pension laws on Friday. A minority of the committee on resolutions submitted a report favoring the passage by Congress of the Loring bill, which provides for a pension of eight dollars a month to every surviving soldier or sailor of the war, whether disabled or not. The report was rejected by a vote of 387 to 26.

Don't circus, which showed here two weeks ago, is proving by its acts in Glens Falls, N. Y., and elsewhere that the opinion formed of it here was about right, namely, that it is a swindle. Its ticket sellers systematically rob those who patronize it. There ought to be some way of preventing such concerns from abusing the public, or of keeping them out of the State altogether. Their visits are of questionable advantage to any community, even when they are decently conducted.

The Fair Haven Era undertook to indulge in a bit of sarcasm the other day, but will not be likely to again attempt it. This was what it said:

The Era cannot but feel a sense of pride in being singled out as the only paper in the State pressed out by Senator Edmunds in his wise discernment should feel constrained to buy up in order to further what appeared to be a dead cause, his re-election to the United States Senate.

Of course the anti-Edmunds papers, perhaps judging others by themselves, printed the statement as an indication of the tactics of Mr. Edmunds' friends, and the Era was obliged to explain. None are so blind as those who won't see.

EXCURSION TO SARATOGA.

On Thursday of next week, the 19th inst., the Central Vermont will run an excursion from Shelburne and intermediate points to Salisbury, inclusive, to Saratoga. Train will pass Middlebury at 8:37 a. m., arriving at Saratoga at noon; returning, reach Middlebury early in the evening. Fare for round trip, \$1.50. Those desiring to remain overnight and return on the morning train the next day can do so by having their tickets exchanged at ticket office No. 1, Congress hall block, Saratoga, and paying one dollar additional.

Sufficient cars will be provided to avoid crowding no matter how many go. Two trustworthy men will go on the train and stay on the cars after reaching Saratoga

to take care of baskets, baggage, etc., in order that excursionists may not be bothered by having to carry it around with them.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

The Franklin county Republican convention on Wednesday adopted, by a vote of 58 to 22, this resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this convention that candidates for county senators this day nominated should, if elected, support the Free-Edmunds for re-election to the United States Senate.

Comment is unnecessary.

THE ANTI-SALOON CONFERENCE.

The national anti-saloon Republican conference is called to meet at Chicago on the 16th of next month. At least nine States—Kansas, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island—will certainly send delegates, and others will probably do so. As the purposes of the gathering do not seem to be generally understood, this extract from the call will be of interest:

In the opinion of those who called this national conference, the party should not be asked to commit itself nationally to or against any specific law, but should announce as its settled policy that it will everywhere strive to reduce the business of drum selling, and the evils resulting from it, as much as possible—each State to decide for itself, from time to time, what laws are best adapted to secure the end in view, and that whenever the people express a desire to vote on prohibitory amendments they should be given an opportunity. But whatever is done must be done honestly and with such emphasis that the men engaged in the liquor business will recognize the party as their enemy and leave its ranks. Nothing short of that will satisfy the temperance forces, and that line of policy need not, and if properly managed, will not alienate the mass of drinking men—almost all of whom admit that the saloon is a deadly enemy to good order and every human interest. Some will, of course, leave us, but their ranks will, in the near future, be more than made up by the temperance men of other parties, who will join us until that issue shall be settled.

PROHIBITION AGAIN.

Editor Register.—In your issue of August 6 you make some statements in reply to the communication from Cornwall which seem to me rather sweeping, and which, if true, would consign the Prohibitionists of Vermont to the category of confirmed lunatics. In the first place your statement that prohibition is an accomplished fact is an assertion we think calculated to amuse the whiskey dealer, and cause the generous hummer to lift his eyebrows in quiet derision. With liquor being sold freely in nearly all the principal towns of the State and the officers of the law strolling about carelessly in the midst of it, frequently patrons of these bars, and winking at the whole business generally—if this constitutes practical prohibition then the temperance reformer had better suspend operations on this line at once, and pray that the angel may hasten to plant his feet upon the sea and the land and declare that time shall be no longer; for the grand central hope of the temperance reform is blasted and the scene can but grow darker at every advancing stage.

But we had taken an entirely different view of the matter, and had supposed that our prohibitory law might stand on the same plane as any other law designed to restrain the criminal classes. Now, Mr. Editor, by way of illustration let us suppose a case. Let us suppose that horse-stealing had been rampant in our State and the Republican party, being in power and recognizing the popular demand should enact such stringent laws in regard to this crime as to give promise of its being speedily stamped out. Suppose that after a little show of enforcement the case goes into the party convention and puts in nomination for executive officers, prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs, etc., men who are in entire sympathy with the horse-thieves, who purchased these stolen horses, say, some of them actually engaged in stealing horses. Again, suppose the citizen whose barn that has been fired by an incendiary finding such ready and prompt assistance from the officers of the law in ferreting out and prosecuting the guilty parties, should venture to call the attention of said officers to the fact that horses were being stolen on every hand, and desiring that they should look into the matter.

Suppose that the officer suddenly becomes dignified and says that he must attend to that affair himself; hunt up your man, bring me your papers properly executed and I will serve them for you, but detective work is not my official duty. Pray, Mr. Editor, would there be any cause for complaint? But suppose that after the people had endured this state of things for a series of years they should proceed to make practical protest by organizing a new party, known, perhaps, as the Law and Order party, whose object should be to put in office men who would enforce the law; and suppose that the editor of a respectable journal should rise in his place and say that such a movement was entirely superfluous; that the suppression of horse-stealing was an accomplished fact; moreover, that such action was likely to engender animosities which would endanger our excellent law, rendering its repeal quite probable; and thus these friends of reform do very much more harm than good. Mr. Editor, if you are entirely free to express your private opinion of such a statement made under such circumstances you may do so. Without further comment on this (as it appears to us) most absurd position, we will ask is not our illustration substantially just in all its parts, of the treatment of the prohibitory law by the Republican party, and the officers appointed under it. Have we not seen in all these years past executive officers filled by men who were either indifferent or absolutely hostile to this law. Have we not seen that a neglect to execute this law did not constitute the slightest barrier to their re-election? Is it not plain

that these men did precisely what was expected of them; that, as they were not expected to execute this law, so they did not execute it? Had the party demanded different officers, or a different course, officially, of these same officers, could she not have had it? Obviously the responsibility of this whole matter rests upon the party. Really, Mr. Editor, is there no occasion for a new party? We can assure you that a good many people in Vermont who have not as yet identified themselves with this new movement have for a long time felt that we stood painfully in need of something. They hesitate to sever old party relations, and for that we will not ensure them. But the Republican party in Vermont is honeycombed with disaffection at the course pursued in regard to the execution of this law and with demagoguism generally. This theory, that it is the duty of the citizen to go forward and execute the prohibitory law, seems to us entirely unique. If the citizen is taxed to pay for the execution of the law, he certainly ought to be relieved, mainly, from further responsibility.

We find that the officers of the law recognize their special responsibility in regard to other laws. If a den of thieves exists in Middlebury, they do not ask the citizen to play the role of detective and ferret out the whole matter; by no means; they are prompt to work up the whole case and hunt down the guilty parties. But these same officers move about among the liquor saloons in utter indifference and say if the people want these places shut up, let them go about it. They will serve the papers for them, but as for meddling with this matter they are not going to do it, not they.

How many citizens are adapted to this sort of service? If these officers are not much better fitted for this work than the average citizen, then they are obviously not qualified for their positions, and not fit to hold them. Moreover, the hoodlum crowd recognize the citizen as out of his sphere and a meddler when he takes hold of this business, and proceeds to make things hot for him generally. In the execution of the law the officer is recognized as in his proper sphere. So far as the officer may need the aid of the citizen he is clearly entitled to it and any temperance man who refuses to give such aid is a sneak and a coward. What would be the effect if Chas. M. Wilds and Howard Clark should issue a manifesto declaring that the liquor saloons and bars of Addison county must close at once, stating that no pains will be spared to ferret out and bring to justice all violators of the prohibitory law? If two citizens in their private capacity should try the same means, how would the results compare? In our opinion, if you trace out the origin of this doctrine, that it is the duty of the citizen to execute the liquor law, you will carry it home to the sympathizers with the traffic.

But to trench no farther on your space, we will say in conclusion, Mr. Editor, that when the Republican party in Vermont make a failure on the part of an officer to execute the prohibitory law treason to the party and promptly proceed to officially decapitate him and consign him to political oblivion, then will we agree with you that Vermont does not need a Prohibition party. Until then permit me to remain, respectfully,

A PROHIBITIONIST.

We did not intend to say anything, in answer to our Cornwall correspondent, which could be construed as even intimating that the Prohibitionists are confirmed lunatics. It might truthfully be affirmed, however, that they are persons who take an extreme view of the power of the law. There are two ways of looking at prohibition, or rather, the word has two possible meanings. There are two kinds of prohibition—legal and ideal. Under legal prohibition—which is practical prohibition, if there is such a thing—the sale of liquor is a misdemeanor. It is under the ban of the law, and is not open, as where license prevails. The seller is liable to severe punishment, and receives it when the machinery of the law is set in motion. The traffic is not entirely done away with, for the reason that the buyer is willing to pay the seller for the risk of the sale. This is the sort of prohibition we have in Vermont and that exists where prohibitory laws are in force. The other kind of prohibition is its being only in the minds of Prohibitionists and will never be found anywhere else so long as liquor is made. They figure to themselves a temperance Utopia, where rum shall be as scarce as Dives found water was, and where there shall be no poverty, no crime, no suffering, in short, a veritable earthly paradise. This is a pleasing picture to contemplate, but unfortunately it can never have a real counterpart on this earth. There are those who will use liquor if it can be had, no matter how great the risk of getting it; and if liquor were done away with, something else would take its place. The most that can be done is to enact such a law as is now on our statute book, let those aggrieved enforce it, and trust to education and moral forces for the rest.

In attempting to give a parallel case, our correspondent falls into the very common error of considering prosecuting officers as spies and informers. They are merely the servants of the people, to execute their will, and that will, in cases of misdemeanors of every variety, under the liquor law as well as under other laws of the same character, is made known to the prosecuting officer in the form of complaints. To clear up this point still more it may be said that in England, whence most of our legal machinery was derived, there are no officers corresponding to our State attorneys. There, when a crime is committed, some one interested institutes a suit in the name of the State, just as here a man

who thinks his neighbor has swindled him hires a lawyer and brings suit. In other words, our prosecuting officers are simply men retained and paid by the State to conduct its cases. The lawyer who should go about telling one man or another that he had a grievance and ought to present it, thus "drumming up business," would be looked upon as a cheap fellow, and rightly; and so of prosecuting officers. They are not expected to act unless the State—that is, the people, for they make up the State—call upon them. If our friend will turn to chapter 160 of the Revised Laws, entitled "The Traffic in Intoxicating Liquor," he will find that this is a true statement. For instance, take

Sec. 851. When a justice, grand juror, constable, selectman, county commissioner, sheriff, justice's deputy, State's attorney or any other officer whose duty it is to enforce any of the provisions of this chapter, does not, on proper application being made, perform fully his duties as specified in this chapter he shall be prosecuted, etc.

The words italicized show clearly enough what we maintain, that some motion by a private person is presupposed, in the chapter on the prohibitory law itself, as antecedent to action on the part of officers.

Another fact deserves attention, and that is that laws are enforced just in proportion to the extent of the damage individuals sustain when they are broken. The man whose horse is stolen loses valuable property and thus has every inducement to set the law at work. So it is with arson, petty thieving, etc. Loss and annoyance lead those who suffer to complain. But with other laws, as those against adultery and the sale of liquor, the case is different. There is not the same strong motive to enforce them as those previously mentioned. They are not so stringently enforced. Probably not one adulterer in a thousand is prosecuted, though it is a crime of high degree. The extent of direct injury to the individual being thus the measure of the enforcement of the law, it ought not to be expected that a misdemeanor whose commission may not injure any one except the man who induces its commission will be enforced with the same vigor as those which deprive a man of money or goods not by his consent. This is a feature that is too often overlooked in considering liquor laws.

There is still another delusion under which Prohibitionists labor. It is, that public officers are officers of a party, for that is in effect what they say in charging the Republican party with failure to enforce the laws. Our theory—and it is the theory of the law, and the only reasonable view—is that officers are elected to do what the community calls upon them to do. As officers they are not elected to further the designs or ride the hobbies of any party or clique, but to assist the people as a whole in the maintenance of law and order. If law is held in contempt, it is because the community thus elect, and every individual is responsible, not as a Prohibitionist or Republican or Democrat, but as a citizen, in that he does not employ the means at his command to bring about a different condition of affairs.

THE STATE FAIR.

The annual joint exhibition of the State Agricultural society and the Champlain Valley association is to be held at Howard Park, Burlington, September 13 to 17 inclusive. The premium list has been extended so that the total amount of premiums offered is \$7000, while the sum offered in purses is \$1500. The entries in the stock department are now larger than ever before at this time of the year. It is expected that the exhibition of blooded stock of all kinds will be especially fine. The buildings have been thoroughly repaired and repainted this season, and the track was never in better condition. The entries for all articles and animals for exhibition, except exhibits for Floral and Mechanics' halls, must be made to E. Selden, clerk, Burlington, by Monday, August 30. Competition is open to the world, and no entry fee will be charged on animals or articles exhibited except for horses in the races, standard bred horses, matched and single horses. These are the races arranged for, money to be divided as follows: 50 per cent to first, 25 per cent to second; 15 per cent, to third; 10 per cent to fourth.

Tuesday—No. 1, purse, \$175, open to all stations that never beat three minutes; No. 2, purse, \$50, tandem team; No. 3, purse, \$50, matched team.
Wednesday—No. 4, purse, \$150, for horses that have never beaten three minutes; No. 5, purse, \$250, for horses that have never beaten 2:30.
Thursday—No. 6, purse, \$200, for horses that have never beaten 2:45; No. 7, purse, \$100, for four-year-olds and under.
Friday—No. 8, purse, \$300, for horses that have never beaten 2:45; No. 9, purse, \$300, open to all horses.

VERY COMPLETE RECORDS.
In paying for his pew at church Dobson received in change fourteen buttons and seven tin tobacco tins.

"Do you know," said he, unabashed, to the treasurer, "I couldn't for the life of me think where I lost those buttons? You count them in as quarters, don't you?"
"Yes; you'll find the records of this church are very complete. We keep a close watch on the plate."—[Tid Bits.]

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

TROUBLE BREWING.

Before it gets through with them the Sifter intends to sift the cheap brand stuffing all out of the wire-pulling, canvas-packing gang of small political hummers that have bought and wriggled their way into notoriety in these parts.—[London-derry Sifter.]

WORTHILY RESTORED.

The degree of A. M. has been conferred by Middlebury college on David M. Camp of the Newport Express and Standard. Mr. Camp is a gentleman of worth and ability, and the college has shown great wisdom in selecting so suitable a person on whom to confer this honor.—[Woodstock Standard.]

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

Kingsley of the Clipper offers to take the editor of the Middlebury Register into 200 small towns in this State and "get him full" in each town, and not take a bottle with us either, and we will wander a pair of new boots that we can stand on a corner of two of our principal streets and throw a stone and hit a half dozen places where liquors are sold.—[Swanton Courier.]

LOOK TO THE HOUSE.

The adversaries of Senator Edmunds, having failed to secure the next Senate for their purposes, are now turning their attention to the next House, wherein lies their hope of Mr. Edmunds' defeat. * * * That an influence is at work and will be felt in every town there can be no doubt. A word to the wise should be sufficient. Towns must see to it that none but staunch and true Edmunds men are elected to the next House—men whom a free press cannot buy.—[Brattleboro Phoenix.]

PERSONAL.

Senator Edmunds returned to Burlington Friday night from Washington. Monday morning he started on a fishing trip to Canada with Editor Marden of the Lowell (Mass.) Courier and Gen. Henry of Burlington.

Col. G. W. Hooker, who wasn't nominated for Congress at Montpelier last week, is laid up with ivy poisoning.

The long contest over the will of the late Wilbur F. Story of Chicago is at an end, the highest court having decided that the instrument is valid. It bequeaths to the widow the entire estate, including the Chicago Times newspaper.

REPUBLICAN TOWN COMMITTEES.

The Republican county committee, consisting of Col. Thad. M. Chapman of Middlebury, M. F. Allen of Ferrisburgh, H. E. Taylor of Cornwall, H. G. Hibbard of Orwell and E. G. Norton of Vergennes, held a meeting here on Friday, the 6th inst., chose Mr. Chapman chairman and Mr. Allen secretary and made up the list of town committees as follows:

Addison—Charles Merrill, C. W. Read, L. C. Seeger.
Albany—Dr. A. A. Dean, Wm. Bosworth, E. C. Dike.
Bridport—Thos. W. Fletcher, Henry Merrill, H. C. Barker.
Canaan—Charles H. Lane, Wm. H. DeLong, H. F. Dean.
Ferrisburgh—B. W. Collins, John Kenyon, D. C. Barto.
Goshen—H. W. Chamberlin, Fred Capen, John Gale.
Greenville—E. F. Briggs, E. L. Jewett, A. C. Ralph.
Hancock—C. M. Robbins, H. C. Kidder, G. E. Marsh.
Leicester—A. E. Stanley, D. Johnson, J. G. Barker.
Lincoln—M. B. Gove, C. E. Pope, E. G. Colby.
Middlebury—J. M. Tracy, A. J. Tracy, A. J. Marshall, E. J. Matthews, H. D. Maynard.
Montpelier—L. E. Beers, L. E. Meech, W. M. Dean.
New Haven—W. F. Nash, Charles Dana, M. L. Taylor.
Orwell—G. B. Luther, V. A. Blackmer, Gibson A. Paulson.
Poulin—Fred E. Sears, Charles H. Tull, E. J. Kent.
Ripton—J. S. Chandler, R. E. Bentley, R. A. Duggan.
Salisbury—Frank C. Atwood, John Weeks, E. A. Hamilton.
Shelburne—L. E. Moore, W. V. Platt, Elmer Barnum.
Shoreham—E. N. Hill, Calvin E. Clifford, J. W. Fergusson.
St. Albans—D. H. Lewis, F. A. Goss, S. J. McQueen, Dan Young.
Waltham—Solon Burroughs, F. D. Barton, A. Young Evans.
Whitingham—F. D. Douglas, R. B. Wells, C. F. Church.
Woodbury—G. W. Cobb, W. C. Sturtevant, W. S. Wright.

Married.

GOFF-SUMNER—In Lewiston, Me., July 21, by Rev. Wilbur F. Berry, Mr. Charles Goff of Minot, Me., and Miss Lizzie H. Sumner of Middlebury, Vt.
LENO-OLMSTED—In East Middlebury, July 29, by Rev. S. W. Bidwell, Levi Leno of Salisbury and Maud Olmsted of Middlebury.

BUSINESS! BUSINESS!

We want 300 SMART MEN to go on the road at once, soliciting Nisery stock, with **SALARY TO START ON, BESIDES EXPENSES.** No experience needed. Apply at once, stating previous occupation, age and name; references. **S. T. CANNON & CO.,** Augusta, Maine.

STATE OF VERMONT.

District of Addison, ss.
Be it remembered, That at a session of the Probate Court held at Middlebury, within and for said District, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1886.

Whereas, a certain instrument in writing, under seal, purporting to be the last will and testament of Lucy Paine, late of Leicester, in said District, deceased, having been this day presented to said Court for probate, and duly filed in the Register's office; Therefore, it is ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, be notified to appear before said Court, at the Probate office in Middlebury, in said District, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., by publication of this order, three weeks successively previous thereto, in the Middlebury Register, newspaper printed at Middlebury, aforesaid, to show cause, if any they may have, why said instrument in writing should not be proved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

LYMAN E. KNAPP, Judge.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to **Swanson & Co.** Portland, Maine, will receive free full information about work which they can do, and live at home. Send them from \$5 to \$10 per day. Some have earned over \$25 a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not needed. You are wanted Free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of some little fortune. All is new.

For its soothing and grateful influence on the scalp, and for removing and preventing dandruff, Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal. It restores faded or gray hair to its original color, stimulates the growth of the hair, and gives it a beautiful, glossy, and silken appearance.

Business Cards.

W. H. BLISS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR.
Office in Tupper's Block.
Middlebury, Vt.

W. H. KINGSLEY,
DENTIST.
Upstairs in Allen Block.
Office hours from 9 a. m. till 5 p. m.
Middlebury, Vt.

E. W. JUDD,
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MARBLE, GRANITE WORK, ETC.
With Old Middlebury Marble Co.

J. S. CHANDLER,
PENSION ATTORNEY.
Ripton, Vt.
After June 1 may be found at his office first door upstairs, east of the postoffice.
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from 8 to 6. Correspondence carefully attended to when stamp is enclosed.

E. MELLE, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.
Office hours, 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. Office over Frank A. Farnsworth's store.
MIDDLEBURY, VT.
Laughing gas administered.

JAMES J. FAY,
BOOK BINDING.
Blank Book Manufacturing.
Paper ruled to order. Blank Books Re-bound.
RUTLAND, VT.

THE VERMONT Investment and Guarantee

COMPANY OF ORWELL, VT.,
Offers for sale its debentures, secured by Real Estate First Mortgages deposited with Trust Deeds.
Debentures are issued in amounts of even hundreds for the term of five years, with interest coupons attached payable semi-annually at First National Bank, Orwell, Vt., or returned to the holder by draft, without charge.
Capital paid up \$150,000
Additional responsibility of stockholders 150,000
Total Guarantee Fund \$300,000
Before investing elsewhere, write for Company's circular explaining conditions and methods of business.
C. E. BUSH, Treasurer.

FOR SALE!

The Farm known as the Hayward farm, occupied by the late C. N. Hayward in his lifetime, situated in the north-east part of Bridport, Addison County, Vt., containing about 140 acres of excellent land. Adapted to raising hay and grain or to stock raising. Has a good wood lot and a great variety of choice fruit, good buildings and as beautiful a location as the county affords. Title perfect and possession given October 1, 1886.

For particulars and terms apply to
J. J. CHASE, Bridport, Vt.,
or
J. H. LECIA, Montpelier, Vt.
June 15, 1886.

SMITH & ALLEN

Keep on hand, or furnish on short notice, all kinds
Builders' Hardware

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Nails, Doors, Sash, Blinds,

ROSENDALE & PORTLAND CEMENT, BLACK AND WHITE LIME.
In addition to other material previously kept we have just received in car load of choice Canada Heart spruce shingles, (12 inch) which we will sell at very low figures.
Office and mill first door on Mill Street.
MIDDLEBURY, VT.

To the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A

MEAT MARKET!

—IN THE—

VALLETTE BLOCK,

lately occupied for the same purpose by A. B. Colby. I will keep constantly on hand every thing required in a first-class market, and will sell at prices

MUCH LOWER

than have prevailed before. I have constituted as my agent to conduct the entire business, **JACOB SPEYER**, a buyer and butcher of large experience and skill, who will supply your wants in my absence.

ERNEST HUESTIS.
Middlebury, Vt., July 24, 1886. 32:11